INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1091 — Washington, D. C. — June 22, 1946

New Price Order Mailed

Through an arrangement with OPA, the Association was able to obtain a sufficient number of copies of Supplement 19 to FPR 1 to mail, today, copies of the order to all member-canners and to the canning industry generally. Additional copies of the regulation will be available at the OPA regional offices.

The Civilian Production Administration amended and reissued Tin Conservation Order M-81 on June 19 to remove quota limitations on 30-pound cans used for packing frozen fruits and vegetables. The newly-amended order makes no changes in the present can quotas or restrictions for canned foods.

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Frozen Vegetable Subsidy Issued

Authority to establish maximum prices and to pay subsidies on eligible sales of certain frozen vegetables packed during the period February 2 to June 30, 1946, inclusive, was granted this week by the Office of Economic Stabilization. The action, which was taken through the issuance of Directive 124, effective June 19, covers the following frozen vegetables: sweet corn, green peas, and mixed vegetables containing one or both of the foregoing items.

The directive gives the Office of Price Administration the authority to establish prices on the designated frozen vegetables at the same levels as last year's prices. The order also permits the U. S. Department of Agriculture to pay subsidies on eligible sales of the designated frozen vegetables that will reflect the full support price for the raw product.

Provision is made in the directive for the removal of subsidies on any of the items covered in the event price control is suspended or terminated on such items.

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BAE reported yesterday as the LETTER went to press that the largest crop of sweet corn on record has been indicated for this year. Full details concerning this report and other processing crops will appear in next week's issue.

OPA Issues Price Ceilings for 1946 Canned Vegetable Pack

Ceiling prices for the 1946 pack of canned vegetables were announced this week by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Supplement 19 to Food Products Regulation 1. Supplement 19, which becomes effective June 24, provides for reflecting approved wage increases and for increases in sugar and raw material costs in this year's ceilings. The new pricing order also contains the basic pricing provisions which will be used in establishing ceilings for the 1946 pack of canned fruits and berries, although the actual ceilings for these canned foods will not be released until about the middle of July due to the delay in establishing grower prices for fruits for canning, OPA said.

Canned vegetables covered by Supplement 19 include asparagus, green peas, tomatoes, tomato juice, corn, Fordhook lima beans, hominy, rhubarb, fresh lima beans, tomato cocktail, catsup, chili sauce, puree, paste and sauce, Italian pear shaped tomatoes, mushrooms, blackeyed, crowder, cream and field peas, mixed vegetables, and mixed vegetable juices.

In announcing the 1946 (See *1946 Price Ceilings Issued*, page 258)

Interim Canned Vegetable Subsidy Payments to Stop June 30

Officials of the USDA Fruit and Vegetable Branch have advised the Association that the period of eligible sales for canned vegetables covered by the interim subsidy program (subsidized vegetables canned from February 2 to June 30, 1946) will end on June 30, 1946, but that the time for filing for subsidy payment under this program will be extended until a later date. This date will be announced within the next few days. The Association also was informed that copies of the interim subsidy agreement and the necessary application forms have been mailed to the USDA field offices and will be distributed to eligible canners as soon as CCC places final approval on the subsidy agreement.

The Office of Economic Stabilization, on June 17, in Amendment 1 to Directive 109, has clarified the definition of "eligible sale" by providing that subsidies shall be paid on eligible sales of designated subsidized canned vegetables for shipment to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the U. S. Virgin Islands. The amendment states that no subsidy will be paid on sales to any other territory or possession of the United States or on sales to any foreign country.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

The civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, canned tomato juice cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, on June 1, 1946, totaled 405,000 cases, basis 24/2's, as compared with 1,245,000 cases, basis 24/2's on May 1, 1946, and 1,075,000 cases, basis 24/2's on June 1, 1945, the N. C. A. Division of Statistics reports.

Civilian shipments during May, 1946, totaled 840,000 cases, basis 24/2's, as compared with 581,000 cases, basis 24/2's, during the corresponding period last year.

The details as to supplies, stocks and shipments of canned tomato juice, tomato juice cocktail and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, as compiled from reports from 95 percent of the canners known to have packed these products during 1945, follow:

SUPPLY, STOCKS, AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)

	1944–45	1945–46
	Cases	*Cases*
Carryover stocks, Aug. 1.	200,000	200,000
Pack	30,809,000	28,389,000
Total supply	31,009,000	28,589,000
Government purchases	14,000,000	a180,000
Civilian supply	17,009,000	28,409,000
Civilian stocks, June 1	1,075,000	405,000
Shipments during May	581,000	840,000
Shipments Aug. 1–June 1.	15,934,000	28,004,000

a Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY CAN SIZES (ACTUAL CASES)

Sizes	Cans per case	Total civilian stocks May 1, 1946	June 1, 1946	Civilian shipment May, 1946
		Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
No. 300	48	266	168	100
No. 2	24	453,584	109,886	343,698
No. 3 cyl.	12	431,393	138,069	293,324
No. 10	6	182,198	90,264	91,934
Glass	..	5,615	1,219	4,396
Total (actual cases)		1,073,058	339,606	733,452
Total (basis 24/2's)		1,245,000	405,000	840,000

Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of canned sweet corn in canners' hands June 1, 1946, were 573,060 actual cases, equivalent to 560,000 cases, basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with June 1, 1945, civilian stocks of 256,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Shipments by canners of sweet corn in May, 1946, were 943,504 actual cases, equivalent to 900,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Shipments of canned sweet corn in May, 1945, were 477,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who packed about 93 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting to the Division:

SUPPLY, STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)

	1944–45	1945–46
	Cases	*Cases*
Carryover stocks, Aug. 1	400,000	100,000
Pack	25,089,100	28,236,900
Total supply	25,489,100	28,336,900
Government purchases	7,100,000	a750,000
Civilian supply	18,329,100	27,586,900
Civilian stocks, June 1	256,000	560,000
Shipments during May	477,000	900,000
Shipments, Aug. 1-June 1.	18,073,100	27,026,900

a Estimated government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY AREAS (ACTUAL CASES)

Areas	Total civilian stocks May 1, 1946	June 1, 1946	Civilian shipments May, 1946
Eastern States:	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
Cream style—			
White	23,300	797	22,503
Golden	169,123	56,395	112,728
Whole grain—			
Golden	111,831	35,156	76,675
White	9,200	1,200	8,000
Western States:			
Cream style—			
White	186,065	83,439	102,626
Golden	623,294	317,643	305,651
Whole grain—			
Golden	390,192	78,013	312,179
White	3,559	417	3,142
Total Eastern	313,454	93,548	219,906
Total Western	1,203,110	479,512	723,598
Total U. S.	1,516,564	573,060	943,504

USDA and OPA Set Grower Prices for Fruits for Canning

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration on Tuesday jointly announced that the grower prices for deciduous fruits for processing (except for drying) in 1946 will be established at last year's levels except in the case of red sour cherries, plums, and apples. The action, which was taken in accordance with an authorization from the Office of Economic Stabilization, was reported on page 245 of last week's LETTER.

The price for red sour cherries was established at 8½ cents per pound for all States. The price for plums grown in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Utah was designated as $62 per ton (last week's LETTER, due to a typographical error, reported that the price for plums was $162 per ton). The prices for apples for processing will be announced later, OPA and USDA said.

The grower prices are designated prices to be used by processors in calculating maximum prices for the processed product. Prices by grades, sizes, and districts where announced for 1945 will remain in effect for 1946.

If the average price paid by any processor is less than the designated price (on a grade, size, and district basis) his ceiling price for the processed product will be based only upon the actual prices paid. The grower prices for all States apply to the processors' customary receiving point and are based upon the customary grading procedures and tolerances for defective fruit, both agencies stated.

Sauerkraut Packers to Meet

The annual meeting of the National Kraut Packers Association will be held at the Hotel Reiger, Sandusky, Ohio, July 23, Alden C. Smith, president, has announced.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands June 1, 1946, totaled 385,949 actual cases equivalent to 398,000 cases, basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with June 1, 1945, stocks of 131,000 cases basis No. 2's.

Shipments of canned peas during May, 1946, were 798,963 actual cases, equivalent to 829,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Shipments of canned peas in May, 1945, were 278,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

The table shown below is based on reports from canners who packed about 92 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

SUPPLY, STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (BASIS 24/2's)

	1944–45	1945–46
	Cases	*Cases*
Carryover stocks June 1	700,000	131,000
Pack	31,524,000	39,649,000
Total supply	32,224,000	39,780,000
Government purchases	12,577,000	a3,820,000
Civilian supply	19,647,000	35,960,000
Civilian stocks, June 1	131,000	398,000
Shipments during May	278,000	829,000
Shipments June 1-June 1.	19,516,000	35,562,000

a Revised government purchases from 1945 pack.

STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS BY AREAS (ACTUAL CASES)

Areas	Stocks, May 1, 1946	Stocks, June 1, 1946	Shipments during May, 1946
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*
New York and Maine:			
Alaskas			
Sweets	95,074	38,280	56,794
Mid-Atlantic:			
Alaskas	9,836	1,100	8,736
Sweets	14,794	4,324	10,470
Mid-West:			
Alaskas	276,623	143,903	132,720
Sweets	386,036	79,103	306,933
Western:			
Alaskas	8,133	151	7,982
Sweets	394,416	119,088	275,328
Total U. S.:			
Alaskas	294,592	145,154	149,438
Sweets	890,320	240,795	649,525

Weather of the Week

Reported by U. S. Weather Bureau
Week Ended June 19

Warm to hot weather continued over Southern and Central States during the period, with 100-degree temperatures again reported as far north as the Dakotas, the U. S. Weather Bureau reported this week. Inflow of cool air from the Pacific and from Canada held maximum readings to moderate levels over extreme Northern States. By the close of the period a more extensive mass of cool air was spreading slowly southeastward over Central and Eastern States, accompanied by considerable thunderstorm activity along the forward edge of cool air.

Moderate to heavy rainfall the fore part of the week occurred principally in States adjacent to the Great Lakes, both to the south and east, and also over southern portions of the Ohio Valley. Light to moderate and occasionally heavy amounts fell over the Montana-Dakota area, the middle Atlantic section, and the far Northwest. Precipitation was more widely scattered the latter portion of the week, with moderate to heavy totals reported from the Great Lakes southward to east Gulf and South Atlantic States, in portions of the Northwest, and over a belt reaching from Nebraska and South Dakota eastward into the Great Lakes area. Most portions of the Southwest were again rainless.

The following summary of weather conditions by States is compiled and issued on June 19 by the Weather Bureau from special telegraphic information:

New England—Weather favorable for completion of late planting and crop growth.

New York—Showers; abundant sunshine. Vegetation advanced. Apple scab infection increasing.

New Jersey—Temperatures near normal. Much cloudiness and frequent showers. All crops doing well, but cultivation retarded. Vegetables plentiful. Blueberry harvest begun.

Pennsylvania—Very wet, with damaging thunderstorms, sunshine needed. Sweet cherries being picked; sour cherries nearly ready.

Maryland and Delaware—Temperatures normal; little sunshine. Light showers. Good growing week.

Virginia—Normal temperatures and light to moderate rainfall mostly favored crops and work. Cultivation approaching normal. Truck looking good.

Georgia—Truck growth and condition good, harvesting active and much completed. Peaches ripening in north, harvesting in central; condition good.

Florida—Rather warm; scattered thundershowers. Citrus groves in fine shape; fruit holding and sizing well.

Louisiana—Favorable in north and central. Much needed cultivation under way. Truck and miscellaneous crops rapid growth.

Texas—Warm, dry, sunny weather favored harvest and cultivation. Commercial vegetable harvest active.

Arkansas—Planting and cultivation progressed rapidly. Fruit and truck prospects improving.

Tennessee—Truck much improved; vegetables plentiful.

Kentucky—More rain needed in west; too much locally in central and east. Weather mostly favorable for crops and farm operations.

Ohio—Excessive rains. Planting and cultivating held up. Some crops in unhealthy condition, account wet soil and standing water.

Indiana—Much planting and cultivation until rains interfered. Setting tomatoes about completed. Gardens good to excellent.

Illinois—Heavy rain and hail damaged crops locally in north. Gardens and truck mostly good.

Michigan—Near normal temperatures. Week very favorable for growth of crops. Strawberries and cherries ripening.

Wisconsin—Favorable for crop growth. Truck crops and gardens good to excellent. Early peas podding well; canning beginning.

Minnesota—Frequent showers; dryness in extreme west relieved. Considerable damage locally from wind, hail, lightning, and heavy rains. Growing crops advanced rapidly, although cultivating delayed. Truck growing nicely.

Iowa—Storms and heavy rains. Soil too wet in many areas.

Colorado—Precipitation negligible, except locally. Soil moisture being depleted rapidly; shortage of water becoming serious. Row crops good stands. Cultivating and thinning beets general.

Utah—Dry weather and winds depleted soil moisture and adversely affected dry land crops. Market garden crops doing well.

Idaho—Light to moderate rains in north, only a few light scattered showers in south. Good weather for farming activities. Crops generally satisfactory growth. Bean planting nearly completed. Cherry picking starting.

Washington—Good general rains. Peas going to canneries and processing plants. Rains split some ripe cherries. Afternoon winds unfavorable for spraying.

Oregon—Light to moderate showers general, except in south. Peas being packed and shipped in Malheur and Jackson Counties. Development of cherries and picking held back by weather.

California—Temperatures sub-normal in Great Valley, generally above elsewhere. Beans and sugarbeets growing well. Berries, cherries, early plums, peaches, and apricots being picked. Grapes and prunes developing well. Harvesting truck. Valencia orange harvest progressing well.

Will Attend Home Ec Meetings

The annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association will be attended by Misses Marjorie H. Black and Katherine R. Smith of the N. C. A. Home Economics Division. Preceding the meeting, scheduled to be held in Cleveland June 23 to 27, will be a two-day session of the Home Economists in Business Department in which Misses Black and Smith also will participate. This department was organized a number of years ago to furnish an opportunity to those home economists who work in business fields for discussion of common interests and problems.

Forthcoming Meetings

June 20 to end of pea packing season —National Canners Association, Mobile Field Laboratories, Oakfield and Newark, N. Y.

July 10-20—Indiana Canners Association, Canning Technicians School, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 16-17—National Shrimp Canners Association, Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La.

July 23—National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Reiger, Sandusky, Ohio.

July 24-August 2—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Canning Technicians School, New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

November 21-22—Indiana Canners Association, Inc., Fall Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Fall Convention, Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

December 10-11—Ohio Canners' Association, Annual Convention, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

January 19-24, 1947—National Canners Association, 40th Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 3-7, 1947—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, San Francisco, Calif.

HENRY M. LOOMIS RETIRES

Consumer Complaint Service Head for 24 Years Succeeded by Forrest F. Heaton

Henry M. Loomis, who has been Assistant Secretary of the National Canners Association since 1919, head of the Consumer Complaint Service since 1922, and whose first connection with N. C. A. dates back to 1916, making a total of 30 years' Association service, will retire, effective July 1. He will be succeeded as director of this branch of the Association's activities by his assistant, Forrest F. Heaton, who has been with the Division since 1935.

As director of the consumer complaint work, Mr. Loomis achieved wide recognition in canning trade and professional circles for the efficient and able manner in which he conducted this activity. The present method of handling cases is very largely the result of innovations he introduced and constant improvement in methods of carrying out the program.

Mr. Loomis was born in 1875, in Yokohama, Japan, where his parents had been living since 1872. He came to America in 1890, where he completed his high school training, and received the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry in 1897 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After graduation he spent 6½ years in Niagara Falls, in the employ of the Mathieson Alkali Company and the Acheson Graphite Company. In 1904 he accepted a position as chemist with the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Commission, doing analytical work and testifying in court cases.

In 1907, the year after the passage of the first Federal Food and Drugs Act, Mr. Loomis entered the service of the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a food inspection chemist. He was appointed successively chief of the Galveston, Seattle and San Francisco branch laboratories. He succeeded Dr. Willard D. Bigelow as a member of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection in 1913 and served until it was abolished in 1914, when he was appointed chemist in charge of Food Control, which position he filled until his resignation in April, 1916.

His work had attracted the attention of Frank E. Gorrell, then secretary of the Association, and on his resignation from government service Mr. Loomis accepted the position of Director of Inspection of the Maine sardine industry for the National Canners Association. In 1917 and 1918, in addition to his duties with the Association, Mr. Loomis served as a volunteer in the Canned Food Division of the U. S. Food Administration.

Mr. Loomis was appointed National Director of Inspection and Assistant Secretary of N. C. A. in 1919 and organized an inspection service in 22 States. This service was discontinued following the depression in 1921, and in 1922 he took over, among other duties, the direction of the Consumer Complaint Service.

Mr. Heaton, Mr. Loomis' Successor

Mr. Loomis' successor, Mr. Heaton, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1905. He attended high school in Washington, D. C., and took general and prelegal courses at George Washington University. This he supplemented with secretarial and law courses and in 1930 was graduated from National University Law School in Washington with an LL.B. degree. The following year he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar.

Mr. Heaton's years of schooling were interspersed with practical experience in government and law offices. He was employed by the Federal Trade Commission from 1922 to 1927, and for the following three years served as secretary to an attorney and as a junior law clerk.

From 1930 to 1935 he was employed in the trust department at the Riggs National Bank, handling matters pertaining to nearly all phases of the administration of estates, trusts, etc. In the latter year he joined the staff of the Association and took up his duties in the Consumer Complaint Division. Mr. Loomis characterizes Mr. Heaton's work as follows:

"He has proved himself very competent in handling the work assigned to him, and has been especially helpful in connection with the important legal problems involved and in assisting the Association's attorneys in preparation for the defense of suits. He has shown good judgment and initiative, and his training and experience have fitted him well to assume the direction of this branch of Association work."

Mr. Heaton will be assisted in his new duties by Mr. Albert E. Brown, whose addition to the Consumer Complaint staff was reported in the June 8 INFORMATION LETTER.

April Can Shipments Increase

Shipments of metal cans during April totaled 190,884 short tons, an increase of 31 percent over the March output of 146,097 short tons, according to a report released this week by the Bureau of the Census. Almost all types of cans contributed to this sharp rise. The April, 1946, figure was 5 percent higher than the shipments during April, 1945, and was considerably higher than the April shipments during 1944 and 1943.

More than four-fifths of all cans shipped during April, or 155,486 tons, were designed for the packing of food products. This 155,000 ton figure represented a 34 percent rise over the 116,111 tons of food cans shipped during March. Shipments of nonfood cans increased 18 percent, reaching 35,398 tons as against 29,986 tons shipped in the preceding month. Fruit and vegetable cans continued as the largest single category of cans shipped, amounting to 72,285 tons.

BAE Report Shows a Decline in Spring Truck Crop Output

As the harvest of commercial truck crops for the spring season swings into June, the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports a 5 percent decline in tonnage from the estimate of May 1. However, the June estimated aggregate tonnage is 12 percent larger than the record high production for the spring of 1945 and 40 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average. Total production for the 1946 spring harvest is now placed at 2,096,800 tons compared with the record of 1,865,700 tons last year.

Substantial declines were registered during May in production prospects for lima beans, cantaloups, green peppers, onions, tomatoes, and watermelons, largely as a result of wet weather in some areas and disease in others. The production outlook for late spring cabbage improved materially. Indicated tonnages of the 1946 spring crops expressed as percentages of 1945 and the 10-year averages, respectively, are as follows:

Asparagus 105 and 116; lima beans 106 and 121; snap beans 90 and 85; beets 103 and 64; cabbage 98 and 131; cantaloups 113 and 109; carrots 101 and 163; cauliflower 101 and 135; celery 112 and 163; cucumbers 119 and 147; eggplant 137 and 283; Honey Ball melons 87 and 62; Honey Dew melons 92 and 66; lettuce 113 and 144; onions 139 and 138; green peas 113 and 83; green peppers 98 and 184; shallots 69 and 59; spinach 102 and 98; tomatoes 109 and 169; watermelons 141 and 182.

For the summer season it appears that acreage will be 19 percent greater than in 1945 and 24 percent above average.

USDA ANNOUNCES PLAN FOR THE PURCHASE OF CANNED SALMON; CANNERS MAILED CONTRACTS AND OFFER FORMS

The Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, has informed the Association that it will receive offers for the sale of canned Alaska salmon required to be set aside in 1946 pursuant to War Food Order 44, as amended, or as such order may be amended or in accordance with subsequent orders. Text of the announcement follows:

Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, hereinafter referred to as CCC. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents: Form PBT-400, Standard Contract Conditions, contains conditions which may apply to purchases of all commodities; Form SCT-56, Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions, contains additional terms applying to purchases of canned fish; and Form SCO-87, Canned Alaska Salmon—Offer of Sale, which details the conditions applying specifically to these types of fish.

Copies of each of these forms are enclosed and canners who expect to operate during 1946 are requested to submit their proposals on the offer of sale form as soon as practicable but in any case prior to September 15, 1946. Only one contract need be executed to cover each canner and only one contract number will be assigned to cover all plants operated by one canner.

Offers must be submitted on prescribed offer Form SCO-87, in an original and four signed copies, and must be mailed to Special Commodities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Notice of acceptance may be given by telegram filed at Washington, D. C., within 15 days after the date of receipt of the offer. A copy of the offer form executed by CCC will be returned for contractor's file.

All cans shall be labelled or lithographed with canner's commercial labels or markings. It is not necessary that cans be embossed or marked with the code word "Samon" but any cans carrying this word may be utilized.

Practically all canners have been paid for excess export packages remaining after completion of the 1945 contract. Most of these excess packages were V2 cases and were left at the canning plants in Alaska. It is requested that these cases be used on government deliveries to the extent available. After the canner has delivered to CCC sufficient cases of the appropriate type to equal the number of export cases for which the canner has already been reimbursed, the CCC will pay the canner for the additional cost of the same or other types of export cases permitted under the contract except that no differentials will be paid for 80 point, 90 point, or 100 point solid fibre or 23-9-16 or 23-9-23 corrugated cases unless such cases are waterproofed.

Half pound cans shall be packaged in 23-9-16 or 23-9-23 corrugated cases or 80 point solid fibre cases and no case differential will be paid by CCC.

All cases shall be marked with the group number identifying the species as follows: Group 1—Reds, Sockeye, Bluebacks; Group 2—Chinooks, Kings, Springs, Steelheads, Cohoes, Medium Reds, Silvers, Silversides; and Group 3—Pinks, Chums.

The grade identification letters A, B, C, D and E as set forth in Federal Specifications PP-S-31a shall not be marked on the cases. Additional case markings will be furnished with shipping instructions.

The "Notice of Tender of Delivery," Form SCO-85a, is a revision of the old Form PBO-423a, and it will be used for the same purpose and in the same manner as the old form. Form SCO-85b is identical to SCO-85a, except for the omission of mailing instructions at the bottom of SCO-85b. Each tender should be made up in an original and three (3) copies of SCO-85a to be mailed to Washington, D. C., and two (2) copies of SCO-85b to be sent to the Outport Representative at Portland. Copies to be retained by contractor are in addition to the above. Additional copies of these forms may be obtained from the Outport Representative, Portland office.

Further details with respect to this program may be obtained from M. W. Wallar of the Washington office, whose telephone number is REpublic 4142, Extension 3559. Questions pertaining to shipping should be referred to Outport Representative, Production and Marketing Administration, Terminal Sales Building, Portland, Oregon.

Marshall Heads Sugar Branch Myers to Be Assistant Chief

James H. Marshall has been appointed director and Lawrence Myers assistant director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Sugar Branch, that agency announced this week. Mr. Marshall has been acting director of the Sugar Branch since June 1, succeeding Earl B. Wilson who resigned to resume his duties with one of the sugar refineries.

Mr. Marshall, who was previously assistant director of the Sugar Branch, has been associated with the Department of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation, specializing in sugar and other commodities for the past 10 years.

Frozen Fish Stocks Held in Cold Storage Are Reported

Holdings of frozen and cured fish in cold storage on June 1, 1946, totaled 105,998,000 pounds as compared with 91,898,000 pounds on May 1, 1946, and 56,643,000 on June 1, 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following table lists, by varieties, the quantities of frozen and cured fish held in cold storage during the respective periods:

Species	June 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 1, 1946
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Salt water fish:			
Bait and animal food	3,210	4,820	4,140
Bluefish	13	142	133
Butterfish	62	138	140
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock, whole	665	1,717	1,562
Croakers	288	288	567
Eels	42	143	151
Fillets (miscellaneous)	5,977	14,246	16,435
Flounders (inc. fillets)	1,125	1,886	2,624
Halibut	6,706	1,128	10,579
Herring, sea	965	1,043	2,180
Mackerel (Boston) (inc. fillets)	1,477	2,480	2,458
Mullet	89	1,269	1,026
Sablefish (black cod)	739	2,326	2,106
Salmon (all species)	1,226	4,910	4,107
Scup (porgies)	365	738	717
Sea trout (weakfish, gray and spotted)	116	554	763
Shad and shad roe	395	283	600
Smelts (sea)	1,697	1,809	1,468
Swordfish	82	577	320
Whiting (inc. fillets)	1,856	5,197	3,618
Miscellaneous salt water fish	6,730	10,035	11,018
Fresh water fish:			
Bait and animal food	590	1,218	1,203
Blue pike and sauger (inc. fillets)	171	220	129
Catfish and bullheads	16	175	131
Chubs	29	447	411
Lake herring and cisco (inc. fillets)	149	2,588	2,058
Lake trout	98	788	699
Pickerel, jacks or yellow jacks	39	189	139
Sturgeon and spoonbill cat	17	45	132
Suckers	19	34	33
Tullibee	54	390	487
Yellow perch (inc. fillets)	11	85	77
Yellow pike (or walleye) (inc. fillets)	16	239	175
Whitefish	442	1,500	1,079
Miscellaneous fresh water fish	339	941	1,093
Shellfish:			
Lobster tails (spiny lobster)	62	432	242
Scallops	237	407	551
Shrimp	2,828	7,031	7,094
Squid	696	649	1,648
Miscellaneous shellfish	878	1,511	2,006
Frozen fish, total	40,516	75,318	86,095
Cured fish, total	16,127	16,580	19,903
Total, all fish	56,643	91,898	105,998

1946 PRICE CEILINGS ISSUED

(*Continued from page 253*)

canned vegetable ceilings, OPA reassured the canning industry that in the event that subsidies are removed on canned vegetables, ceilings on these items would be increased for the full amount of the subsidy.

The 1946 ceiling price regulation was authorized by the Office of Economic Stabilization under the provisions of Directives 112 and 120 (see INFORMATION LETTERS for June 8 and 15), and according to the OPA, will permit the canning industry to maintain substantially the same margins of profit as was authorized in the pricing of the 1944 and 1945 packs.

Supplement 19, with the exception of the provisions for increases in wages, sugar and raw material costs, continues the same pricing methods that were used in last year's canned vegetable pricing regulation. OPA stated, however, that there have been no increases in the allowance for raw material costs for vegetables except for lima beans, where an increase of $5.00 per ton in the grower price is reflected in the new ceilings.

Conditions under which adjustments may be made in maximum prices to reflect approved increases in the basic wage rate are explained in the Statement of Considerations and in Sections 5 and 6 of the new pricing regulation. According to the Statement of Considerations, official text of which is republished in part below, the method of reflecting cost increases resulting from increases in basic wage rates is as follows:

Wage Rate Increases Explained

Adjustment factors for each unit increase of one-cent in basic wage rate for unskilled female labor are named in Pricing Method No. 2. Each processor is directed to compute the number of unit increases he has incurred, multiply this number by the factor representing a one-cent increase, as set forth in a table, and then multiply his maximum price (before labor adjustment) by this figure and add the result to that price. Under Pricing Method No. 1 the adjustment factors are already stated in cents per unit for the basic can sizes of each commodity, for each grade, style of pack, and size. These factors are set forth in the appendix applicable to the particular commodity. The processor who qualifies for this adjustment determines the number of unit increases of one cent each he has incurred since January 1, 1944, multiplies this number by the appropriate labor factor in the table and adds the result to his maximum price (prior to labor adjustment).

Under both Pricing Method No. 1 and Pricing Method No. 2, the processor figures the adjustment for approved increases in basic wage rates incurred since January 1, 1944 (including those increases which are deemed approved for price purposes under the present wage-price policy). The increase has been tied to increases in basic wage rates for unskilled female labor paid on a straight time basis in all cases where the processor had this class of labor during the pay period of the 1943 packing season for which he had the largest number of employees on his payroll and also had this class of labor at the time of calculating his maximum price under the supplement. If he does not have any unskilled female employees paid on a straight time basis during these periods he then uses that classification of labor for which he had the largest number of employees paid on a straight time basis. The adjustment may be figured at any time during the pack that the conditions are met providing 50 percent or more of the pack of the product is processed after the approved effective date of the increase for the class of labor on which his increases are based. If the processor has already made deliveries before figuring the adjustment he is required to notify his distributors of his new maximum price.

The adjustment factors for figuring the increase in basic wage rates as set forth in the supplement were determined from cost data obtained in the 1943 cost profit study of the industry and other data submitted by the industry including a questionnaire on wage rates submitted by members of the industry. The factors were calculated by determining the percentage relationship of one cent to the average wage rate and applying this percentage to the average total labor costs for each item for each area. The resulting figure is the amount by which prices for commodities under Pricing Method No. 1 are to be increased to reflect an increase in basic wage rates of one cent.

For Pricing Method No. 2 labor cost factors are set forth, representing a one-cent increase in basic wage rates. These are expressed as fractions of average prices. Each processor figures the number of unit increases of one cent each he has incurred since January 1, 1944, multiplies this number by the appropriate fraction set forth in the table, multiplies his maximum price (prior to labor adjustments) by the resulting fraction and then adds the result to his maximum price.

Method of Reflecting Sugar Costs

The supplement provides for a reflection in processors' ceilings of the increased sugar cost actually incurred by canners in the processing of all fruit, fruit juices and nectars, cranberries, cranberry juice and nectar, tomato catsup and chili sauce. The following, which is reproduced from the Statement of Considerations, explains how a canner may reflect the increased cost of sugar for the foregoing canned food items in his 1946 ceiling prices:

The provisions for figuring the cost increase for sugar both under Pricing Method No. 1 and Pricing Method No. 2, require the processor who has an inventory of sugar in excess of 500 bags (50,000 pounds) on hand on the issue date of the supplement, which was purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, to elect whether he will make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation covering such sugar inventory or defer taking the increase until such time as he has used up the inventory in excess of the first 500 bags and also disposed of all that portion of items which were processed from such cheaper sugar in excess of the number of units which could be processed from 500 bags. If the processor has less than 500 bags of sugar acquired at maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, or if he has more than that amount and elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation he is permitted to immediately figure the increase.

If the processor elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation he figures the amount to be paid by (1) determining on the basis of his last year's total sugar usage in processing, what percent was used in processing the commodities for which a price increase is permitted (e. g. the fruits, fruit juices, catsup, etc., specified above), (2) then multiplies the number of pounds of sugar in excess of 500 bags purchased or contracted for at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, which he had on hand on the issue date of the supplement by this percentage figure, and (3) multiplies the resulting figure by one-half cent. The resulting figure is the amount which he is required to pay to Commodity Credit Corporation if he elects to make the payment. The processor thus makes payment to Commodity Credit Corporation only for that portion of his sugar inventory which is allocated to those products using sugar for which a price increase is permitted under the supplement. The allocation is made on the basis of his last year's usage since this is the only feasible method of figuring the allocation.

All processors are required to file a statement with the Wholesale-Retail Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Food Price Division, Washington, D. C., indicating the amount of their inventory of sugar acquired at or below maximum prices in effect prior to February 10, 1946, which they have on hand on the issue date of the supplement. If the processor elects to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation he

also shows on the statement his manner of figuring the amount (as specified in the supplement) and files a copy of the statement with Commodity Credit Corporation together with his check or money order covering the payment.

A number of miscellaneous changes appear in the Supplement and are republished below as reproduced from the Statement of Considerations:

Miscellaneous Changes in Order

The new supplement makes a few changes from Supplement 13 in the dollars-and-cents prices named in Section 6 for processors who cannot otherwise figure their prices under the supplement. The prices specified for lima beans have been increased to reflect the increase in the legal minimum price of fresh lima beans. Prices for blackeyed and other field peas, have been revised, and additional prices have been supplied for areas west of the Mississippi River. In establishing the prices for this commodity consideration has been given to the raw cost differentials between areas and varieties, correctly computed reported prices figured under the general formula of section 6, and recognized grade differentials between fancy and standard grades. Dollars-and-cents maximum prices to be used by processors who cannot price by formula are named for hominy in No. 2, No. 2½ and No. 10 cans. These prices are based on average cost plus the industry average profit. Other vegetable prices named in this provision of section 6 have been reexamined and found to be correct and accordingly are the same as those named in Supplement 13. The fruit prices in this section will be supplied after designated grower prices are announced for raw fruits by the Department of Agriculture.

Prices computed last year by processors under section 6 (e) (authorized prices under Supplement 7) and prices authorized or obtained by failure of the Office of Price Administration to take action within the 30-day period prescribed by section 10 (c) of Supplement 13 are continued under the new supplement with provision being made to adjust these prices for increases in basic wage rates.

The supplement contains the same individual adjustment provision as was provided by section 13 of Supplement 13.

Commemoration of Passage of 1906 Food and Drug Law

Charles W. Dunn, Chairman of the Section on Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law of the N. Y. State Bar Association, has arranged for a meeting to be held in New York City on June 25 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the passage of the Federal Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906.

Three sessions will be held in the meeting hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York at 42 West 44th Street and distinguished speakers representing government departments, business organizations concerned, and the general public will address the meetings.

The seating capacity of the hall is quite limited and admission to each session is by tickets, allotted in advance on a representative basis. Canners interested in attending may make application for tickets by promptly addressing Mr. Dunn at 608 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruit in cold storage on June 1, 1946, totaled 279,094,000 pounds as compared with 291,148,000 pounds on May 1, 1946, and 159,436,000 pounds on June 1, 1945, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Frozen vegetable stocks on June 1, 1946, amounted to 144,148,000 pounds as compared with 140,277,000 pounds on May 1, 1946, and 77,131,000 pounds on June 1, 1945. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

	June 1, 1945	May 1, 1946	June 1, 1946
	1,000	*1,000*	*1,000*
FROZEN FRUITS	*lbs.*	*lbs.*	*lbs.*
Apples	39,700	57,158	50,409
Blackberries	3,975	10,647	9,803
Cherries	10,231	13,964	10,326
Young, Logan, Boysen	3,101	4,689	4,010
Raspberries	4,729	9,012	7,438
Strawberries	22,000	16,845	35,430
Grapes	6,858	10,469	9,116
Plumbs and prunes	5,057	12,854	11,434
Peaches	11,821	49,650	45,208
Fruit juices and purees	13,044	22,459	21,318
Apricots	.....	23,194	20,033
Blueberries	.....	13,087	11,829
All other fruits	38,920	47,111	42,740
Total	159,436	291,148	279,094
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus	8,840	6,086	12,977
Beans, lima	3,985	7,471	5,585
Beans, snap	4,476	8,954	7,950
Broccoli	4,038	15,574	14,751
Cauliflower	1,649	5,426	5,376
Corn, sweet	6,646	11,102	8,897
Peas, green	8,521	21,608	18,521
Spinach	14,011	21,910	25,072
Brussels sprouts	1,608	3,316	3,104
Pumpkin and squash	4,598	5,258	5,214
Baked beans	1,266	820	746
Vegetable purees	527	645	555
All other vegetables	16,906	32,107	35,400
Total	77,131	140,277	144,148

Netherlands Tin Production

The tin mines on the Netherlands Indies islands of Bangka and Billiton, off the southeast coast of Sumatra, were damaged so badly during the past war that they will be unable to operate at full capacity until the delivery of eight 14-cubic-foot dredgers, six of which are being built in Holland and the other two in the United States, according to a statement by the Netherlands Information Bureau. The dredgers are not expected to arrive until early in 1948.

However, a survey disclosed that on Billiton, four of the mines are working on a day-and-night schedule, while on Bangka, nine of the 85 open mines are expected to resume operations shortly. Lack of coal for the power stations presents the principal obstacle to a more speedy restoration, but the situation will be alleviated through the arrival of coal from Samarinda (Borneo), says the Dutch agency.

The survey also found that the Klappa Kampit mine—the only deep tin mine on the islands—has been destroyed almost beyond repair by the Japanese, who took away its vital machinery and flooded the shafts. Efforts at restoration of this mine must wait until manpower and machinery can be spared from other essential work.

Owing to the lack of charcoal none of the large tin smelters on Bangka are operating at present, the Information Bureau states. Consequently, a recent shipment of 100 long tons of tin consisted of ore instead of the well-known "Bangka pigs" weighing 78.1 pounds at a guaranteed tin standard of 99.97 percent fine. Present delivery contracts stipulate that ore from the Bangka and Billiton mines be melted at the Longhorn Smelter near Houston, Tex.; however, as soon as adequate shipments of charcoal can be assured, the Muntok smelter on Bangka will be reopened.

Shortly before the Japanese invasion of the Netherlands Indies, the 85 open and 12 dredge mines on Bangka and Billiton produced about 20 percent of the world's tin output. Production for 1941 amounted to 31,400 for Bangka and 19,500 tons for Billiton. During the Japanese occupation, production was comparatively small. From 1942 to 1945 the Japanese took some 35,000 tons from the two islands, an average of less than 10,000 tons per year. However, 5,000 tons of melted tin, which the Japanese were unable to export, were found hidden on Bangka.

New International Emergency Food Council Being Organized

Nineteen nations on June 20 sent delegates to the opening session of the new International Emergency Food Council which is to take over the world-wide food allocation job of the Combined Food Board. The latter organization formally dissolved itself as it went into its final session, adopted a resolution for its abolition, and opened the doors of its Washington conference room to the representatives of 16 other nations which have formally designated their intention of joining the new Council.

Soviet Russia was significantly absent from the opening session, while Argentina had a delegate present, although he was unable to make any statement on behalf of his government since his instructions have not arrived from Buenos Aires. Argentina is expected to cooperate fully in the organization, however.

Argentina was one of nine nations named to the Central Committee of the new agency which is expected to carry most of the executive work of the organization. Great Britain, the United States, and Canada held automatic membership on this committee by virtue of their prior membership on the CFB. Other countries elected to membership were Australia, China, France, India, and Denmark.

The central committee is expected to meet weekly or bi-weekly to review the work of the commodity committees and make tentative decisions. The council, as a whole, will meet only monthly, or even less frequently, delegates decided, since its large membership is not adaptable to detailed administrative work. The council will hold final authority, however, over all food allocations.

Delegates adjourned after completing immediate problems of organization to await the nomination of a secretary-general for the council. Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson is serving as temporary chairman of the new organization. As the LETTER went to press, a permanent chairman was to be chosen late yesterday, although the chair may be given to the new secretary-general, if the conferees decide.

Anderson called the new food council an important step forward in meeting the world food emergency. He said that it promises to be a much more satisfactory operating instrument than the Combined Food Board. The latter was originally established, he pointed out, as a wartime purchasing board among three friendly allies. It inherited the world-wide allocations functions it has recently exercised purely by chance, and was not set up to accomplish the job asked of it, he said.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

The conflicting House and Senate versions of H. R. 6042, the bill to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts, were sent to a joint Conference Committee on June 14 for a proposal that will be satisfactory to both houses of Congress. Up to the time the LETTER went to press, however, the Conference Committee had made no report on its deliberations.

Chairman John W. Flannagan, Jr., of the House Committee on Agriculture introduced on June 19 a bill to extend for six months (June 30, 1947) the farm labor supply program administered by the Labor Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

So-called "anti-racketeering" legislation (H. R. 32) was reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 18 by Senator Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico. The bill would make it a felony to obstruct or delay the movement of any commodity in commerce by robbery or extortion. The bill passed the House on December 12, 1945. A similar provision was contained in the Case bill vetoed by the President on June 11.

Legislation to extend the Sugar Act and the taxes with respect to sugar for an additional year passed the House on June 17 and was favorably reported to the Senate on June 20.

The House Committee on Agriculture held hearings during the week on a bill (H. R. 6548) to "provide for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture." The bill was introduced by Chairman Flannagan of the Committee on May 24. A similar proposal (H. R. 6692) submitted on June 6 by Representative Clifford R. Hope of Kansas, ranking minority member of the Committee, also was considered in the hearings. The Hope bill is designed to establish an Agricultural Marketing Administration in the Department of Agriculture responsible "for all research, service, and regulatory activities in the field of marketing agricultural products."

FAO Fish Division Directed by Dr. D. B. Finn of Canada

Appointment of Dr. D. B. Finn of Canada as Director of the Fisheries Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization was announced Friday by Sir John Boyd Orr, Director-General of FAO. Dr. Finn will resign the post of Deputy Minister of Canada's Department of Fisheries which he has held since 1940 to accept the new position.

As head of the Fisheries Division, Dr. Finn will take up the primary task of building and operating the first inter-governmental fisheries organization with a world-wide scope in functions and membership. (Forty-two nations are now members of FAO.) The Fisheries Division will be concerned with both consumption and production of fish on a world scale. Its aims will be to expand markets, improve the economic conditions of producers and serve the industry in a technical and advisory capacity. Its first undertaking will be to survey world production and consumption.

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